

# THE REPUBLIC.

## A Poor Man's Integrity.

The Belleville (Illinois) Advocate, of June 29th, relates the following little history, which has many parallels in the records of the poor and the wealthy:

"About ten years ago William Cuthbertson, of Annapolis, Scotland, was compelled by adversity in business to leave his native land. He came to America and settled near Dutch Hill, in St. Clair county, Illinois, where by the most laborious industry he acquired a competency, including several valuable tracts of land—sufficient to make him independent were it not for the debts which he had left behind him in Scotland. These amounted to over five hundred dollars, on which his property at home had paid a dividend of one shilling and one penny in the pound. This amount of debt was due to twenty-six persons. The principal debt was that of his landlord, the Marquis of Hastings, (Moira), who paid himself in full by a writ of *habere facias* against the Marquis, and who, with true orthodox and conservative selfishness, did not allow one penny to Cuthbertson for valuable improvements which he had placed upon the land. Some of the descendants of the Norman conquerors have lost none of the rapacity of their ancestors, though compelled to practice it on a smaller scale.

"About one year ago Cuthbertson died, leaving several brothers and sisters his heirs; but his dying request was that every debt should be paid off so far as his property would avail. His brother and administrator, Alexander, proceeded to ascertain the amount of the debts and to cause them to be secured by a properly authenticated form for allowance against the estate. Most of them being open accounts, were barred by time. After paying off all the American debts out of the personal estate, the administrator found a small balance in his hands. He then brought forward the debts sent to him from the old country, had them allowed by the county court, and now gives notice in this week's *Republic* of his application for an order to sell the land of his deceased brother for the purpose of carrying out his last wishes. One of the heirs is in Australia and his condition is unknown; but all the others residing in this country are poor, and yet they have all concurred most cheerfully in the course pursued by the administrator. Without his active agency these debts would never have crossed the ocean, and they might have been generally defunct if they had been resisted. For the sake of principle, and under a high sense of moral obligation, these sons and daughters of old Scotia relinquish their interest in their brother's estate and hand it over to his creditors.

"Would his lordship the Marquis of Hastings act with equal honor under similar circumstances? How many of our rich men, our 'substantial' men with 'stakes' in the country, are capable of setting an equally wholesome example of moral rectitude and disinterested love of principle?"

**THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—A convention composed of delegates from the several yearly meetings of the Society of Orthodox Friends in the United States was recently held in the meeting-house, corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, in Baltimore. The object of the convention, the Patriotic Information, was the adjustment of certain misunderstandings and dissensions which had arisen among the members of the society in various sections of the country within a few years past, and which owe their origin to the preaching of a minister named Wilbur, who belongs to one of the New England yearly meetings. We are not, however, that journal remarks, sufficiently acquainted with the matter to fully understand where the difference is in relation to church government or doctrine, but believe it is respecting the latter. It has become so widely disseminated as to prevail to no inconsiderable extent throughout the society in this country, and has already, in some localities, given rise to a good deal of schismatic feeling. The convention, after mature deliberation of the subject, appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be sent to each of the yearly meetings, urging the members of the society to avoid discussions in relation to the disputed subjects, and endeavor to remove from among themselves any sectional feelings that may already have grown out of it. After having accomplished every thing in its power to remove the dissensions, the portions of the society, the convention adjourned.

**UNIVERSAL MONARCHY IN EUROPE.**—Napoleon is reported to have said, "In fifty years Europe will be either Republican or Cossack." As we never could discover the presence of great conquerors or politicians in the history of the world, depending on such genius as that of Columbus, who was spurned from court to court, or that of Fulton, which Napoleon laughed at, or that of Morse, which Congress refused to aid, and not upon dynastic feats or victories, we consider such epigrammatic sayings nonsensical, often as they are repeated. If we look at the history of the world, we shall find its future, at whatever period, misunderstood by the great men of the time. Secularists, who hoped to consolidate the Egyptian nation, laid the seeds of its destruction. Alexander the Great, who dreamt of universal empire, died of a superfluous debauch in his earlier years, and his empire was eventually divided. Caesar, who prophesied grandeur for his country, and a glorious Gaul. He showed himself so far a statesman as to introduce the chief men of that country into the Roman Senate as equal with Romans—a mark of wisdom wholly wanting to the statesmen of George III. as regards this country. But Cæsar was over-ambitious and destroyed the republic by his extension. Charlemagne, who prophesied for France an extended empire, so depleted his dominions by war that the feudal system followed as an effect of national exhaustion. By the revocation of the Edict of Nantes one-fifth of the best industrial portion of the French Kingdom was driven out, in the hope of adding to national unity and non-nationality force. The war which the American colonies the Tory province promised themselves wealth at the expense of the feeble resistants. By the acquisition of colonies the sovereignty of France and Spain predicted for themselves vast increase of power and riches. All these expectations were signally disappointed.

[New York Tribune.]

**GENERAL CASS.**—During our recent visit to Detroit, in company with a number of friends, we called on the venerable statesman and patriot, Lewis Cass. We found him at his old mansion, in excellent health, enjoying a good deal of the comforts of life, blooming around him. With a nation's respect and esteem, he feels that it is better to be right than to be President. He lives not exactly in a log cabin, but in the same plain and substantial old brown frame house erected on his farm soon after the war of 1812. In looking on this mansion, there was, however, one melancholy reflection. She who, for the last forty years, has been the life and light of that mansion—the hope, the comfort, and the joy of its lord—is no more. The old statesman is left to tread the path of life, with the evening shades gathering around him, unassisted by that strong hand which was his hope and prop in the morning of his life. Long may he live to enjoy the gratitude and esteem, and to give that Republic, for whose establishment his father perilled his life, the benefits of his counsel and advice.

[Indianapolis Sentinel, July 4.]

**USEFUL RECIPE.**—Take two ounces of pulverized white gum arabic, pour on it a pint of boiling water, cover it, let it set all night, in the morning pour it carefully from the sediment into a clean bottle, cork and keep it for use. A table-spoonful of this water, stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lins, lawns, &c., either white or printed, a look of freshness when nothing else can restore them after washing.

**WHAT MAKES A MAN?**—The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great significant, is energy, invincible determination, and honest purpose once fixed, and then victory. These qualities will win any thing that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.

[Goethe.]

## Traveler's Guide.

**Departure of Cars and Steamboats from Washington.**  
The cars leave the station, at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and C and D streets, for Baltimore and intermediate places, at six and eight o'clock a. m. and half-past three and five p. m. On Sundays at six a. m. and five p. m. only. The second and fourth are express trains, stopping only at the Relay House and Annapolis Junction.  
The cars leaving Washington at six a. m. and five p. m. meet the cars from Baltimore at the Washington Junction (or Relay House,) for Wheeling.

The train leaving Washington on Saturday afternoon goes no farther than Philadelphia; the one of Sunday morning only to Baltimore.  
The cars leave the Alexandria (Va.) station, corner of Duke and Henry streets, for Warrenton and the intermediate points, at eight o'clock a. m., except Sunday, and at a quarter before two o'clock p. m. A daily stage runs between Gordonsville and Culpeper in connection with the cars on the Virginia central road.

The steamboats leave the wharf for the South at fifteen minutes past 11 a. m. and nine o'clock p. m., or immediately after the arrival of the first and the last train of cars from Baltimore.

The steamer George Washington or the Thomas Collier makes three trips a week to Mount Vernon and Fort Washington, leaving the wharf at half-past nine o'clock.

The steamer George Washington, Thomas Collier, and Union leave for Alexandria every hour during the day.

**Arrangement of the Mails at the Washington Post Office, July 1, 1853.**

The Great Eastern Mail, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and Buffalo, &c., arrives at 6 a. m., and 9 p. m., daily; and the mail sent from the office, to and by those places, closes at 4 and 9 p. m., daily.

The Southern Mail closes, daily at 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., and is received daily by 6 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m.

The second Eastern and Great Western Mails are received by 6 p. m.; the latter closes at 2 p. m., the former at 9 p. m., daily. The mail trains from Philadelphia arrive there in time to connect with the train for Baltimore, which brings the Great Mail to arrive here by 6 a. m. No eastern mail is received at the office on Sunday night, and no eastern mail, to be sent beyond Baltimore, is made up on Saturday night.

The mail for Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, & adjacent places in Virginia, is closed every night, except Saturday, at 9 p. m., and is received six times a week, with a mail from Baltimore, Md., by 12 m.

The mail from Georgetown, D. C., is received twice daily, by 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and it is closed for that place at the same hours.

The mail from Rockville, &c., Md., is received by 6 p. m., and it is closed for those places at 9 p. m.

The mail from Brookville, &c., Md., is received by 5 p. m. of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, and closes same days at 9 p. m.

Papers and pamphlets can be sent, without being prepaid, to any part of the United States; but double postage is charged on delivery. The postage on foreign printed matter must be prepaid.

The office is open at 6 a. m. for delivery of letters and papers received by previous mails, and at 8 a. m. for general delivery, and at 8 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, and on that day it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 7 to 8 o'clock p. m.

Norfolk, &c., three times by Baltimore; four times by Richmond.

**At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, held at their rooms on Seventh street, the following resolution was passed:**  
Resolved, That the rooms of the Institute be opened daily through the week (Sundays excepted) from 4 to 10 o'clock p. m., and that the public generally be invited to use the same.

CHARLES CALVERT, Recording Secretary.

**Young Men's Christian Association—Rooms Foster's Building, Seventh street, below the Court House, will be open every day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of three and ten p. m. The best religious newspapers and the standard reviews and magazines of this country and Great Britain are regularly received.**

Citizens and strangers will be cordially welcomed.

By Order of the Association. Mar 4—cot

## COLUMBIA COLLEGE, D. C.

The next or Winter session of this Institution will commence on the 16th of September, and continue six months. The Summer session will begin on the third Wednesday in April, and end on the third Wednesday in July. The terms are:

For the Winter Session. Tuition, \$25 per week. For the Summer Session. Tuition, \$15 per week.

Use of room, furniture, &c., \$14 00. Board, \$2 50 per week. For the Winter Session. The board in College the charge for tuition is the same; and for the use of room, furniture, library, and attendance, \$15 for the winter session, and \$10 for the summer session. Admission fee \$10; and there is a charge for average damages, under session. Fuel and lights are charged at cost, and washing at 25 cents per dozen. The necessary college expenses of a boarding student, exclusive of books and stationery, from \$180 to \$190 per annum. The bills of each session are payable in advance, excepting those for board, which are payable one half at the beginning, and the other at the middle of the session.

Several important changes have been made in the department of instruction, which will give to its greater extent and efficiency, and will render its advantages available to a larger number of students. Two additional professors have been appointed, one to the department of Ancient Languages, and the other in that of Mathematics. The scientific course has been extended so as to embrace practical surveying, the elements of engineering, and other kindred branches. Young men who are not candidates for a degree may, under the direction of the Faculty, select such studies as are suited to their views and objects in life, and receive a certificate of their attainments therein. Young men who are not prepared to enter the college classes will receive such instruction as will fit them to enter upon the regular college course.

The buildings are undergoing thorough repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and improved in a manner that will add much to the convenience and attractiveness to its already beautiful situation. It is believed the College never presented so strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal education.

J. S. BACON, President.

## PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Regault's Elements of Chemistry, illustrated with nearly seven hundred wood cuts; 2 vols. 8vo. June 28. FRANK TAYLOR.

## LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO.

With original designs, by Frederick M. Coffin. Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, and Tom Without one in Boston, by J. W. Fogg. Just received by TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, near 9th st.

## POEMS, by Thomas B. Read. A new and enlarged edition.

John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character, including William Wirt, by F. W. Thomas. Memorials of English Martyrs, by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M. A. Layard's Second Expedition to Nineveh and Babylon; Harpers' edition, 8vo.; many engravings. Little, the Pirate of the Gulf, by J. H. Ingraham.

A Man in Search of a Wife, or Adventures of a Bachelor in New York, by Walter Seaton. Biography of Father Gavaza, with corrections by himself. FRANK TAYLOR.

## THE NEW YORK QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Just received by FRANK TAYLOR, July 6.

## New York Advertisements.

### THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STERN, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, 182 Broadway, New York.

HAS now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, embracing all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Floraines, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, French and English laces, Girdle Laces, Silk Gowns, Embroideries, Gloves of all kinds, Silk and Cotton Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, &c. Handkerchiefs, &c. The undersigned invites the attention of the trade and his friends generally. Great inducements offered to cash and short-term buyers. THOS. G. STERN, 182 Broadway, N. Y. Dec 25—ly

### INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden Lane and 5 Maiden Lane, (first corner from Broadway,) respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and merchants throughout the country generally, to his stock of India Rubber Goods of his own manufacture, viz: Boots, Caps, Shoes, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Life Preservers, Overalls, Carriage Cloths, Plane Covers, Machine Belts, Steam Packing, Door Springs, &c.; and every description of Rubber Goods manufactured with also be found as above.

My goods defy competition or comparison—are warranted proof against decomposition in any climate, and are offered for sale in large or small quantities, upon the best terms. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

D. HODGMAN, 37 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept 13

### FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Fifty miles west of District of Columbia.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The healing qualities of the water are well established, and by many are regarded as inferior to none in the State. The buildings are upon a large scale—tastefully arranged, with spacious porches, ball rooms, and airy, extensive paved walks and covered ways, shaded by beautiful trees. A first-rate band of music has been secured, and the most ample supply of the very best wines, liquors, and stores, which the country can afford, without regard to price. Thorough and accurate accounts of guests will endeavor to make the time of the guests as agreeable as possible.

Terms of board as follows: \$80 for the season, ending 1st October; for three months, \$75; for two months, \$60; for one month, \$45. Houses, 50 cents per day, or \$10 a month. The very best of wines and liquors having been obtained, carriage of \$1 a bottle, and in proportion for larger quantities, will be charged on all that shall be brought to the place by others. Bills payable weekly.

The Alexandria and Orange railroad is now completed to Warrenton. The cars leave Alexandria at eight o'clock every morning, except Sunday, and go to Warrenton, about 12 miles, in a half hour, where a first-rate line of stages will take passengers immediately to the Springs, six and a half miles, over a macadamized road. Returning, the cars leave Warrenton half past one o'clock for Alexandria, and the passengers will be in time for the evening train to Baltimore. Another train of cars leave Alexandria at 12 p. m., and get to Bealeton in about two and a half hours, where a first-rate line of stage coaches will take the passengers to the Springs, about 12 miles, over a good summer road. Fare by either route from Alexandria to the Springs \$3 00. Travelers who come by Gordonsville will have equally good coaches to Culpeper Court-house, which place they leave at seven a. m. in the cars, and get to Bealeton in thirty minutes, where the coaches will take them immediately to the Springs; thus making two daily lines from Bealeton and one from Alexandria to the Springs. Passengers may break fact at the Springs, dine and spend about four hours in Alexandria, and return to the Springs by sunset of the same day. Passengers by evening train from Richmond get to the Springs by noon Sunday, and go to the Springs by the morning train at Culpeper Court house, and get to the Springs about nine o'clock next morning. A good line of coaches will go from the Springs to New Market three times a week, connecting at Gains X Road with the Winchester line.

THOMAS O. FLINT, Superintendent.

### SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

THIS healthy and beautiful Watering Place is situated on the Potomac River, about four miles from the city of Washington, and is one of the most attractive and agreeable watering places in Virginia. It is situated on an elevation of about 100 feet above the level of the river, in the county of Jefferson, five miles south of Charlottesville, the county seat.

Passengers leaving Baltimore or Washington by the morning train of cars will arrive at Harper's Landing at 10 o'clock, and will find the cars waiting for them at the Potomac Railroad cars, ten miles to Charlottesville, where a twelve-passenger coach will receive and convey them into Charlottesville, and, if desired, to the Springs to dinner, over a good road and through a lovely country.

The analysis made by the late Dr. De Butte from one hundred grains of the water from the main fountain, afforded 63 grains of sulphate of lime, 3 grains of sulphate of magnesia, 23 grains of sulphate of magnesia, (epson salts,) 1 grain of the muriate of magnesia, 1 grain muriate of soda, 3 10 grains sulphate of iron, and 7-10 grains of carbonate of iron.

From the above analysis the waters of Shannondale may very properly be classed among the Saline Chalybeates—a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of mineral waters. It may therefore be positively asserted, that the exhalation or fumes of contradiction, that no mineral water within the limits of the United States possesses the same constituent parts, or in a more salutary and efficient purgative, than the water of Shannondale. The water gives us a gentle, but the mildest aperient, without giving rise to those unpleasant sensations of pain and debility so often occasioned by ordinary cathartics, prepared by the most skillful physicians.

The fumes of this water are almost immediately upon the skin and give a refreshing warmth to the convalescent from bilious or other fevers, dyspepsia, dropsical swellings, calculous affections, hemorrhoids, scrofula, indigestion, rheumatism, and other kindred diseases. The water is, in fact, gravely concretions, stricture, and a variety of other diseases to which man is subject; and it is freely acknowledged by all who have been afflicted with any of the above diseases that the free use of the Shannondale waters have effected permanent cures.

Sulphur, mineral, hot and cold baths furnished upon application at the bar.

The hotel is large and commodious, the cottages numerous and comfortable.

The table will be supplied with the best beef, mutton and valley mutton, together with all the luxuries afforded in the fertile valley of Virginia.

The best wines, brandies, and other liquors can always be had at the table or at the bar.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, Proprietor of Sappington's Hotel, Charlottesville, June 28—2aw1m Jefferson county, Va.

### BROWN'S HOTEL.

T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS. Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, Washington, D. C. June 13—tf

### COLERIDGE'S WORKS, vol. 6; Harper's edition.

The English Humors of the 18th century; a series of lectures by W. M. Thackeray. "The Old World by the River;" by the author "The Old Creek Letters." American Polytechnic Journal for June. June 20.

### PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Just received at the agency, TAYLOR & MAURY'S, June 28 Bookstore, near Ninth street.

## PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, June 23, 1853.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the informality in the proposals received at this Department, pursuant to the notice of the 14th ultimo, and in order to effect the object designed by the 17th section of the act of Congress approved the 26th of August, 1842, it becomes necessary to extend the time for receiving proposals.

Notice is therefore hereby given that sealed proposals for furnishing the stationery which may be required for the use of this Department and its several bureaus, during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854, will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 13th day of August next, when the bids will be opened in presence of such of the bidders as may be present.

Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfill a contract will not be considered.

The bidder to whom the award may be made will be required to enter into contract within thirty days after being notified of the acceptance of his offer.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, samples of which must accompany the bids, and the Department reserves the right to retain such samples and pay for the same at the prices stated in the offer, or to return them at the option.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, and but one price, for each and every article named in the schedule. Should articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and, as without uniformly therein, the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the articles to be furnished and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

The Department reserves the right of ordering articles of less quantity than each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond as liquidated damages.

The submitted list specifies, as nearly as now can be done, the quantity and description of the articles that will be wanted.

### STATIONERY.

Writing paper, made of linen, laid or wove, white or blue.

18 reams folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 pounds per ream

50 reams foolscap, hand made, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream

10 reams foolscap, plain machine, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream

10 reams foolscap, blue laid, hand made, faint lined, garden pattern, commonly known as despatch or consular paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds per ream

150 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined three sides, per ream

5 reams quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined four sides, per ream

5 reams quarto post French, faint lined three sides, per ream

15 do note paper, gilt, per ream large size

5 do do plain do do do small size

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1,000 white card envelopes, plain per 100

5,000 small size white note adhesive envelopes

5,000 large size white note adhesive envelopes

6,000 letter size adhesive envelopes

June 25—2aw13hang

### BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, in the month of July, 1853.

### GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS.

\$40,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 163, for 1853.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, July 16, 1853.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Balls.

### SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 prize of.....\$40,000

1 do.....20,000

1 do.....10,000

1 do.....5,000

1 do.....2,000

50 prizes of.....1,000

50 do.....500

50 do.....200

130 do.....100

130 do.....50

130 do.....20

130 do.....10

130 do.....5

130 do.....2

130 do.....1

130 do......50

130 do......20

130 do......10

130 do......5

130 do......2

130 do......1